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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. All cement production in Poland is under the authority of the Ministry of Light Industry of which the Minister is Stawinski, (fnu). Deputy Minister in charge of the cement industry is Jerzy Grzymek. Direct control over the cement industry is exercised by the Central Office of Cement Industry in Sosnowiec (5017N/1910E). Grendysa(fnu) is the Chief Director of the Central Office of Cement Industry, and Engineer Walery Cieslinski is the Acting Technical Director. Engineer Kotecki(fnu) is responsible for the quality of the cement produced by the various plants in Poland.

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2. Polish cement plants are generally in operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but skeleton crews are used to maintain only the essential operations on Sundays and holidays. The Central Office of Cement Industry usually bases the plan for the production of cement on 290 operating days a year, but the Ministry of Light Industry always raises the plan to 310 to 320 days a year. As a result, production of cement always lags behind the plan, since the plan does not allow for days lost by the numerous breakdowns of machinery and equipment.

3. Total cement production in Poland amounts to about two and a half million metric tons yearly. When several new plants are in operation, production should reach four million tons yearly. Currently, about 700 thousand metric tons of the No 350 quality cement are being produced annually, and the rest of the total production consists chiefly of the No 250 and No 150 qualities. Poland's export plan for 1952 calls for 420,000 metric tons of No 350 cement, which is the only quality exported.

4. There is a small laboratory at each Polish cement plant under the control of a technician or skilled worker. These laboratories test only the tensile and compressive strength of the cement produced. The Central Laboratory of Cement Industry in Sosnowiec, under the Ministry of Light Industry, has facilities for the complete analysis of cement from all factories. This laboratory controls the quality of all Polish cement and suggests changes in composition. Since the staff of the laboratory knows the equipment, conditions, capacity, and raw materials of all the plants, it furnishes recommendations to the Central Office of Cement Industry in an advisory capacity.

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5. Four qualities of Portland cement are produced by Polish plants. These are designated as follows:

#150 Zwykly Cement Portlandzki
#250 " " "
#350 " " "
#400 " " "

These grade numbers are derived from a standard test applied to cement products in which a cement block prepared and aged in a certain fashion is submitted to a compression test. Thus, the No 350 quality is able to withstand a static load of 350 kg minimum per sq cm. The Polish No 350 quality of cement corresponds to the British Standard Specification Portland Cement (BSS 12/47) and is designated by the Poles as No 350 Normal Portland Cement (Zwykly Cement Portlandzki #350). The No 400 quality cement is a rather recent development and is not in large scale production. In July 1951, 15 metric tons of this cement were produced at the Groszowice plant and sent to Russia for examination. 25X1 25X1 This cement is an extra-strength fast hardening Portland type produced by methods rumored to be based on information available from Germany. Grzymek, Deputy Minister of Light Industry, received a First Prize of 100,000 zlotys for developing this cement.

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7. The raw materials used for the manufacture of cement in Poland are lime, clay and marl, and cement plants are located so as to be convenient to the source of these materials. The lime, clay and marl are mixed in controlled proportions, charged into a rotary kiln with powdered coal, 25X1 and burned to a clinker. 25X1 No water is added in the mixing operation, although moisture is present, since the materials are not bone dry in the usual method of handling. The cement clinker as produced in the rotary kiln is cooled with streams of water, about three per cent gypsum stone is added, and the mixture is ground to a fine powder in ball mills.

8. The finished product is packed automatically at the factory through vents in multi-ply sewn paper bags holding 50 kg of cement, and the weight is controlled to the nearest two per cent. Six-ply bags weighing 400 grams are used for the cement packed for ocean cargo, and four-ply bags weighing 240 grams are used for overland shipment.

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The USSR deducts the weight of the paper bags from the total weight of the cement; Western countries do not. The bags are manufactured in Poland by the Fabryka Papier Kalety under the Central Administration of Paper Industry (Centralny Zarzad Przemyslu Papierniczego) in Lodz, which is also under the authority of the Ministry of Light Industry. Loading capacity at Nizankowice /3941N-2250E/, the transshipment point at the Russian border, is 1600-1800 tons in 24 hours, with 20 bags counted to a metric ton. Transoceanic shipments of cement are inspected by the government control offices, Polcargo, in Gdynia and Gdansk.

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9. Polish cement factories are not able to store and age finished cement properly because of the great demand for it. Usually the product is packed while quite warm, with the result that the paper bags sometimes are weakened or rot. Many complaints are received about the difficulty of handling these deteriorated bags in shipment, especially at Nizankowice. Cement often reaches this point within two days of packing and is frequently so hot that the workers need gloves to handle the bags when moving them from the Polish to the Russian railroad cars. Reports from the Russians have been received which mention specific dates and lots of cement reaching Nizankowice at temperatures as high as 130° centigrade.

10. There are about 15 cement factories in Poland, of which the following are the most important:

(a) Fabryka Cementu Pokoj (Cement Factory Peace) in Rejowiec between Lublin and Chelm /5105N-2317E/, formerly called Firlej Cement Factory. It is located in a limestone region. This factory has been producing 12 thousand metric tons of No 350 cement per month. It is now being expanded with Soviet help and equipment and is expected to start increased production in the course of 1953 of 50 thousand to 60 thousand metric tons per month. There are about 400 men working at this plant at the present time.

(b) Fabrika Cementu Wierzbica, near Radom /5124N-2112E/ is now being completed with the aid of Soviet engineers and technicians. It will have Russian equipment, furnaces, ball mills, and electric motors. This factory is supposed to start production during 1952. It is situated in a limestone region. Anticipated production is 50 thousand to 60 thousand metric tons per month.

(c) Fabrika Cementu Odra at Opole near Odra /5040N-1755E/ was completed two years ago, equipped with Czech machinery. This factory was expected to produce 50 thousand to 60 thousand metric tons per month of the No 350 quality cement. Production of cement started on 22 Jul 51, but the production was frequently interrupted because of the poor quality of the Czech machinery. Currently the factory is producing 20 thousand metric tons per month of the #350 quality cement. It was originally planned that the production would be for export entirely, but it was soon realized that because of the constant breakdowns caused by the poor machinery it could not produce the expected quota and quality. Furthermore, had it produced 50 thousand tons of No 350 cement monthly, it would have been impossible to transport part of the cement by river because of the lack of landing and loading facilities on the Odra, and because of the lack of barges. There were only three or four barges per day available, each carrying 150 tons. They were too small and too few to service a large transport. In general, every Czech installation in Poland has proved to be poor, suffering from frequent breakdowns.

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(d) Fabrika Cementu Groszowice, at Groszowice /5038N-1758E/, east of Opole (Oppeln), by a distance of three to four km. (At the railroad station in Groszowice.) It produces about 40 thousand tons per month of the No 250 cement. There are about 1100 men working at this plant.

(e) Fabrika Cementu Saturn and Fabrika Cementu Grodziec are located near each other at Sosnowiec, one on each side of a hill. Saturn produced 18 thousand metric tons per month of the No 350 cement and Grodziec about 25 thousand to 30 thousand tons per month of the same quality. There is a coal mine in operation adjacent to the location of the Saturn plant.

(f) Fabrika Cementu Rejowiec, in Rejowiec near Lublin, exports cement to the USSR. It produces 12 thousand metric tons per month of the No 350 cement. Only the Saturn, Grodziec, and Rejowiec plants export cement to the USSR and abroad.

(g) Fabrika Cementu Wejherowo in Wejherowo /5436N-1815E/ produces seven thousand tons of cement per month of the No 250 quality. It also produces marl, limestone, and gypsum.

(h) Fabrika Cementu in Szczakowa /5014N-1917E/ near Sosnowiec produces 20 thousand metric tons per month of the No 250 cement. This plant also produces burnt dolomite - about 110,000 tons per month.

(i) Fabrika Cementu Gorka near Trzebnica /5119N-1703E/ produces 15 thousand - 20 thousand tons per month of the 150 and 250 quality cement.

(j) There is a converted factory in Podgrodzie /4935N-2036E/ in Lower Silesia that produces 15 thousand tons per month of the 150 and 250 quality cement.

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